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EXAMINER

ORTIZ, BELIX M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2164

DATE MAILED: 01/24/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/071,156

Applicant(s)

NELSON ET AL.

Examiner

Belix M. Ortiz

Art Unit

2164

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 November 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-58 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-58 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 12/19/05.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Remarks

1. In response to communications files on 7-November-2005, claims 1, 23, and 43 are amended per applicant's request. Therefore, claims 1-58 are presently pending in the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-2, 4-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kouznetsov et al. (U.S. patent 2003/0135821) in view of Baker et al. (U.S. patent 5,678,041), in view of Skinner (U.S. publication 2003/0033311) and further in view of Gabai et al. (U.S. patent 6,368,177).

As to claim 1, Kouznetsov et al. teaches an internet presentation creation and access system (see paragraphs 2 and 14) comprising:

for maintaining a store of previously user-created presentation files (see abstract and paragraphs 7 and 11).

Kouznetsov et al. does not teach a network server for controlling the user-creation and user-execution access of presentation files over the internet.

Baker et al. teaches system and method for restricting user access rights on the internet based on rating information stores in a relational database (see abstract), in which he teaches a network server for controlling the user-creation and user-execution access of presentation files over the internet (see abstract), and

wherein the user-to-presentation file grouping information includes a created-file group associating each respective registered user to presentation files created by the respective registered user (see column 4, lines 22-32).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Kouznetsov et al. by the teaching of Baker et al., because teaches a network server for controlling the user-creation and user-execution access of presentation files over the internet, and wherein the user-to-presentation file grouping information includes a created-file group associating each respective registered user to presentation files created by the respective registered user, would enable the internet presentation because, “A system and method for selectively controlling database access by providing a system and method that allows a network administrator or manager to restrict specific system users from accessing information from certain public or otherwise uncontrolled databases (i.e., the WWW and the Internet). The invention employs a relational database to determine access rights, and this database may be readily updated and modified by an administrator”, (see Baker et al., abstract).

“Relational database 114 contains listing 115 which associates each of the user identification codes (ID.sub.107, ID.sub.108 and ID.sub.109) with a user clearance code (user clearances.sub.107, user clearances.sub.108 and user clearances.sub.109,

respectively). These user clearances indicate the particular rating class or classes of network resources that a given user terminal is allowed to access", (see Baker et al., column 4, lines 22-29).

Kouznetsov et al. does not teach the network server maintaining a user-database of registered users and a grouping-database of user-to-presentation_file grouping information.

Skinner teaches a system and method for collaboration of suppliers through shares interactive data resources (see abstract), in which he teaches the network server maintaining a user-database of registered users and a grouping-database of user-to-presentation-file grouping information (see abstract; figure 1; and paragraphs 22 and 33).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Kouznetsov et al. by the teaching of Skinner, because the network server maintaining a user-database of registered users and a grouping-database of user-to-presentation-file grouping information, would enable the user that have the granted purchase access to see and edit the presentation that has been store on the presentation file (see Skinner, page 1, paragraph 7) and would enable the user to access the information of the presentation through the computer anyplace and in anytime because with the correct password the user can access all the presentation that where stored on the network server.

Kouznetsov et al. does not teach,

an executable-file group associating each respective registered user to presentation files to which the respective registered has execution access, and a purchasable-file group associating each respective registered user to presentation files to which the respective registered user has previously been granted purchase access,

a user-access device for communicating with the network server over the internet, and for submitting user-identification information to the network server;

wherein the network server responds to the user-identification information identifying a target user within the user-database of registered users by granting the user-access device the file access permissions associated with the target user, and accepting purchase orders for only those presentation files whose purchasable-file group associates the target user.

Gabai et al. teaches a method for using a toy to conduct sales over a network (see abstract), in which he teaches an executable-file group associating each respective registered user to presentation files to which the respective registered has execution access, and a purchasable-file group associating each respective registered user to presentation files to which the respective registered user has previously been granted purchase access (see column 86, lines 1-7),

a user-access device for communicating with the network server over the internet, and for submitting user-identification information to the network server (see column 86, lines 1-15);

wherein the network server responds to the user-identification information identifying a target user within the user-database of registered users by granting the user-

access device the file access permissions associated with the target user, and accepting purchase orders for only those presentation files whose purchasable-file group associates the target user (see column 73, lines 31-33 and column 86, lines 1-7).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Kouznetsov et al. by the teaching of Gabai et al., an executable-file group associating each respective registered user to presentation files to which the respective registered has execution access, and a purchasable-file group associating each respective registered user to presentation files to which the respective registered user has previously been granted purchase access,

a user-access device for communicating with the network server over the internet, and for submitting user-identification information to the network server;

wherein the network server responds to the user-identification information identifying a target user within the user-database of registered users by granting the user-access device the file access permissions associated with the target user, and accepting purchase orders for only those presentation files whose purchasable-file group associates the target user, would enable the network server to retrieve the information that is associated with the user ID.

As to claim 2, Kouznetsov et al. as modified teaches wherein a first registered user becomes associated with a specific purchasable-file group by being granted purchase access by a second registered user (see Skinner, page 1, paragraph 7).

As to claim 4, Kouznetsov et al. as modified teaches wherein the target user may grant to, and withdraw from, a second registered user purchase permission of a presentation file associated with the target user's created-file group (see Skinner, Paragraph 7).

As to claim 5, Kouznetsov et al. as modified teaches wherein the target user may grant to, and withdraw from, a second registered user file execution permission of presentation files associated with the target user's created-file group (see Skinner, Paragraph 7).

As to claim 6, Kouznetsov et al. as modified teaches wherein the target user may optionally associate an access password with a presentation file within the target users corresponding created-file group (see Skinner, page 8, paragraph 49);

wherein all presentation files having an associated access password form a password-accessible group of presentation files, a listing of presentation files within the password-accessible group being made viewable to a plurality of selected registered users granted password access (see Skinner, Paragraph 43).

As to claim 7, Kouznetsov et al. as modified teaches wherein the plurality of selected registered users are selected by the target user (see Skinner, page 5, paragraph 29).

As to claim 8, Kouznetsov et al. as modified teaches wherein the network server provides each registered user a listing of all password-accessible presentation files to which the respective registered user has been granted password access (see Skinner, page 5, paragraph 30).

As to claim 9, Kouznetsov et al. as modified teaches wherein the registered users within the user-database are further associated with various user groups, and the target user associates at least one of the user groups with a target presentation file within the target user's password-accessible group, all the members of the associated user group thereby being given password access to the target presentation file (see Skinner, page 5, paragraph 30).

As to claim 10, Kouznetsov et al. as modified teaches wherein the access password is an execution-access password permitting execution access to the plurality of selected registered users upon their respective submission of the execution-access password to the network server (see Skinner, page 5, paragraph 30).

As to claim 11, Kouznetsov et al. as modified teaches wherein the access password is a purchase-access password permitting purchase access to the plurality of selected registered users upon their respective submission of the purchase-access password to the network server (see Skinner, page 5, paragraph 30).

As to claim 12, Kouznetsov et al. teaches wherein the access password is an edit-access password permitting edit access to the plurality of selected registered users upon their respective submission of the edit-access password to the network server (see Kouznetsov et al., page 2, paragraph 17).

As to claim 13, Kouznetsov et al. as modified teaches wherein the network server permits the user-access device to grant a second registered user purchase permission to a target presentation file within the target user's associated created-file group by submitting to the network server identification information associated with the second registered user (see Skinner, page 1, paragraph 17 and page 5, paragraph 30);

the network server further responding to the granting of purchase permission of the target presentation file by listing the target presentation file in the second register user's purchasable-file group (see Skinner, figure 1).

4. Claims 15-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kouznetsov et al. (U.S. patent 2003/0135821) in view of Baker et al. (U.S. patent 5,678,041), in view of Skinner (U.S. publication 2003/0033311) and further in view of Gabai et al. (U.S. patent 6,368,177) as applied to claims 1-2, 4-13, above, further in view of Bretschneider et al. (U.S. patent 6,128,629).

As to claim 15, Kouznetsov et al. does not teach wherein when the user-access device submits a request for purchase of the target presentation file, the user-access

device additional submits a preferred file type option, the preferred file type option including at least one of a video type and a computer executable type.

Bretschneider et al., teaches a method and apparatus for automatically updating data files in a slide presentation program (see abstract), in which he teaches wherein when the user-access device submits a request for purchase of the target presentation file, the user-access device additional submits a preferred file type option, the preferred file type option including at least one of a video type and a computer executable type (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Kouznetsov et al. by the teaching of Bretschneider et al., because wherein when the user-access device submits a request for purchase of the target presentation file, the user-access device additional submits a preferred file type option, the preferred file type option including at least one of a video type and a computer executable type, would enable the internet presentation to get more information of the item he/she want to purchase.

As to claim 16, Kouznetsov et al. as modified teaches wherein the video type consists of a video recording of an execution of the target presentation file, and wherein the computer executable type is a data file of predefined data format for execution by a computing device having a pre-identified, presentation execution, computer program (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1; column 1, lines 20-25; and column 4, lines 54-56).

As to claim 17, Kouznetsov et al. as modified teaches wherein the network server responds to the user-access device submitting the video type as its preferred file type option by requesting that the user-access device select a recording medium from among a group including at least one of a video DVD, a VCD, and a Video Cassette (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1 and column 4, lines 17-26); and

wherein the network server further responds to the user-access device submitting the computer executable type as its preferred file type option by requesting that the user-access device select a recording medium from among a group including at least one of a data DVD, a data CD, and a computer readable magnetic data recording medium (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1 and column 4, lines 17-26).

5. Claim 3, 14, 18-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kouznetsov et al. (U.S. patent 2003/0135821) in view of Baker et al. (U.S. patent 5,678,041), in view of Skinner (U.S. publication 2003/0033311) in view of Gabai et al. (U.S. patent 6,368,177) as applied to claims 1-2 and 4-13 above, and still further in view of Stone et al. (U.S. patent 6,829,587).

As to claim 3, Kouznetsov et al. as modified still does not teach wherein the second registered user is the creator of the presentation file to whose purchasable file group the first registered user becomes associated.

Stone et al. teaches a method of using a network of computers to facilitate and control the publishing of presentations to a plurality of print media venues (see abstract),

in which he teaches wherein the second registered user is the creator of the presentation file to whose purchasable file group the first registered user becomes associated (see figure 1a and 1b).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Kouznetsov et al. as modified by the teaching of Stone et al., because wherein the second registered user is the creator of the presentation file to whose purchasable file group the first registered user becomes associated, would enable the user and the creator of the presentation to be more confident and a trusted negotiation because the creator know that the user is a frequent customer.

As to claim 14, Kouznetsov et al. as modified does not teach wherein the registered users are granted access to the network server based on a periodic paid subscription basis, and the network server responds to the user-access device submitting a purchase order for the target presentation file by adding the cost of the purchased presentation file to the cost of the target user's next-due periodic subscription price.

Stone et al. teaches a method of using a network of computers to facilitate and control the publishing of presentations to a plurality of print media venues (see abstract), in which he teaches wherein the registered users are granted access to the network server based on a periodic paid subscription basis, and the network server responds to the user-access device submitting a purchase order for the target presentation file by adding the cost of the purchased presentation file to the cost of the target user's next-due periodic subscription price (see column 41, lines 36-42).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Kouznetsov et al. as modified by the teaching of Stone et al., because wherein the registered users are granted access to the network server based on a periodic paid subscription basis, and the network server responds to the user-access device submitting a purchase order for the target presentation file by adding the cost of the purchased presentation file to the cost of the target user's next-due periodic subscription price, would enable the system to let it know to the user that need to paid the subscription if the user want order a presentation and allow the user to paid both at the same time and it is not need to wait for the subscription and them buy the presentation.

As to claim 18, Kouznetsov et al. as modified still does not teach wherein the network server further maintains, for at least one specific registered user within the user-database, purchase options pre-submitted by the specific registered user, the pre-submitted purchase options including at least one of a payment option, a file type option, and recording medium option, wherein upon the submission of a purchase request by the specific registered user for a target presentation file, the specific registered user may optionally instruct the network server to complete the purchase request using the specific registered user's pre-submitted purchase options.

Stone et al. teaches a method of using a network of computers to facilitate and control the publishing of presentations to a plurality of print media venues (see abstract), in which he teaches wherein the network server further maintains, for at least one specific

registered user within the user-database, purchase options pre-submitted by the specific registered user, the pre-submitted purchase options including at least one of a payment option, a file type option, and recording medium option, wherein upon the submission of a purchase request by the specific registered user for a target presentation file, the specific registered user may optionally instruct the network server to complete the purchase request using the specific registered user's pre-submitted purchase options (see figure 1a and 3i).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Kouznetsov et al. as modified by the teaching of Stone et al., because wherein the network server further maintains, for at least one specific registered user within the user-database, purchase options pre-submitted by the specific registered user, the pre-submitted purchase options including at least one of a payment option, a file type option, and recording medium option, wherein upon the submission of a purchase request by the specific registered user for a target presentation file, the specific registered user may optionally instruct the network server to complete the purchase request using the specific registered user's pre-submitted purchase options, would enable the system to be more user friendly with the customer because each time the customer is going to make any purchase or payment the information is already on the system and the customer not need to input all the information each time the customer is going to order something.

As to claim 19, Kouznetsov et al. as modified teaches wherein the payment option includes one of an added charge to a periodic subscription price for access to the network server, a charge to a pre-identified charge card, an automatic withdraw from a pre-identified bank account, and an issuance of a bill for payment to the respective registered user (see Stone et al., column 5, lines 66-67 and column 6, lines 1-9).

6. Claim 20-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kouznetsov et al. (U.S. patent 2003/0135821) in view of Baker et al. (U.S. patent 5,678,041), in view of Skinner (U.S. publication 2003/0033311), in view of Gabai et al. (U.S. patent 6,368,177), and in view of Stone et al. (U.S. patent 6,829,587) as applied to claims 3, 14, and 18-19 above, and still further in view of Bretschneider et al. (U.S. patent 6,128,629).

As to claim 20, Kouznetsov et al. does not teaches wherein the recording medium option includes, at least one of a video DVD, a data DVD, a VCD, a data CD, a video cassette, and a computer readable magnetic data storage medium.

Bretschneider et al. teaches a method and apparatus for automatically updating data files in a slide presentation program (see abstract), in which he teaches wherein the recording medium option includes, at least one of a video DVD, a data DVD, a VCD, a data CD, a video cassette, and a computer readable magnetic data storage medium (see figure 1 and column 4, lines 17-26).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to have modified Kouznetsov et al. by the teaching of Bretschneider et al., because wherein the recording medium option includes, at least one of a video DVD, a data DVD, a VCD, a data CD, a video cassette, and a computer readable magnetic data storage medium, would enable the internet presentation because, “The personal computer 20 further includes a hard disk drive 27 for reading from and writing to a hard disk, not shown, a magnetic disk drive 28 for reading from or writing to a removable magnetic disk 29, and an optical disk drive 30 for reading from or writing to a removable optical disk 31 such as a CD-ROM or other optical media”, (see Bretschneider et al., column 4, lines 17-25).

As to claim 21, Kouznetsov et al. as modified does not teaches wherein the preferred file type option includes at least one of a video type and a computer executable type;

the video type being a video recording of an execution of the purchased presentation file, and the computer executable type being a data file of predefined format for execution by a computing device using a pre-identified, presentation execution, computer program.

Bretschneider et al., teaches a method and apparatus for automatically updating data files in a slide presentation program (see abstract), in which he teaches wherein the preferred file type option includes at least one of a video type and a computer executable type (see figure 1);

the video type being a video recording of an execution of the purchased presentation file, and the computer executable type being a data file of predefined format for execution by a computing device using a pre-identified, presentation execution, computer program (see figure 1; column 1, lines 20-25; and column 4, lines 54-56).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Kouznetsov et al. by the teaching of Bretschneider et al., because wherein the preferred file type option includes at least one of a video type and a computer executable type;

the video type being a video recording of an execution of the purchased presentation file, and the computer executable type being a data file of predefined format for execution by a computing device using a pre-identified, presentation execution, computer program, would enable the internet presentation because, "A data file can contain information that is processed and presented to a user either in a video presentation or an audio presentation, or a combination of video and audio. Slide presentation programs are examples of computer programs that process an associated data file", (see Bretschneider et al., column 1, lines 20-25).

As to claim 22, Kouznetsov et al. as modified teaches wherein if the preferred file type option is the video type, then the recording medium option is selected from at least one of a video DVD, a VCD, and a Video Cassette (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1 and column 4, lines 17-26); and

if the preferred file type option is the computer executable type, then the recording medium option is selected from at least one of a data DVD, a data CD, and a magnetic recording medium (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1 and column 4, lines 17-26).

7. Claims 23-58 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bretschneider et al. (U.S. patent 6,128,629) in view of Gabai et al. (U.S. patent 6,368,177), in view of stone et al. (U.S. publication 6,829,587) and further in view of Kouznetsov (U.S. publication 2003/0135821).

As to claim 23, Bretschneider et al. teaches an internet presentation creation and access system comprising:

a data store maintaining a plurality of user-created presentation files (see abstract; figure 4, character 416 and column 6, lines 4-26);

a network server having access to the data store and effective for controlling user-creation access, user-edit access, user-execution access, and the network server maintaining a user-database of registered users and corresponding identification data for each of the registered users (see figure 2; column 1, lines 26-40; column 2, lines 61-67; and column 3, lines 1-6).

Bretschneider et al. does not teach user-purchase access of the plurality of presentation files over the internet.

Gabai et al. teaches a method for using a toy to conduct sales over a network (see abstract), in which he teaches user-purchase access of the plurality of presentation files over the internet (see column 86, lines 1-7).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Bretschneider et al. by the teaching of Gabai et al., because user-purchase access of the plurality of presentation files over the internet, would enable the network server to retrieve and just give to the user access to the information that is associated with the user ID.

Bretschneider et al. does not teach a plurality of remote access devices for communicating with the network server over the internet, each of the remote access devices being associated with a specific registered user within the user-database upon submission to the network server of the specific registered user's corresponding identification data.

Stone et al. teaches a method of using a network of computers to facilitate and control the publishing of presentations to a plurality of print media venues (see abstract), in which he teaches a plurality of remote access devices for communicating with the network server over the internet, each of the remote access devices being associated with a specific registered user within the user-database upon submission to the network server of the specific registered user's corresponding identification data (see column 8, lines 21-34).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the

art at the time the invention was made to have modified Bretschneider et al., by the teaching of Stone et al., because a plurality of remote access devices for communicating with the network server over the internet, each of the remote access devices being associated with a specific registered user within the user-database upon submission to the network server of the specific registered user's corresponding identification data, would enable the network server to get the right presentation to the user depending on the identification data that the user use has the input on the device.

Bretschneider et al. as modifies still does not teach wherein the server further maintains a correlation between selected registered users and an edit permission group, an execution permission group, and a purchase permission group for each of the plurality of presentation files, the network server permitting edit access to a target presentation file only to those registered users correlated to the target presentation file's edit permission group, the network server permitting execution access to the target presentation file only to those registered users correlated to the target presentation file's execution permission group, and the network server permitting purchase access to the target presentation file only to those registered users correlated to the target presentation file's purchase permission group.

Kouznetsov teaches a online presentation software using website development tools (see abstract), in which he teaches wherein the server further maintains a correlation between selected registered users and an edit permission group, an execution permission group, and a purchase permission group for each of the plurality of presentation files, the

network server permitting edit access to a target presentation file only to those registered users correlated to the target presentation file's edit permission group, the network server permitting execution access to the target presentation file only to those registered users correlated to the target presentation file's execution permission group, and the network server permitting purchase access to the target presentation file only to those registered users correlated to the target presentation file's purchase permission group (see figure 1; page 1, paragraphs 2 and 11; and page 2, paragraphs 14-15).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Bretschneider et al. as modified by the teaching of Kouznetsov, because wherein the server further maintains a correlation between selected registered users and an edit permission group, an execution permission group, and a purchase permission group for each of the plurality of presentation files, the network server permitting edit access to a target presentation file only to those registered users correlated to the target presentation file's edit permission group, the network server permitting execution access to the target presentation file only to those registered users correlated to the target presentation file's execution permission group, and the network server permitting purchase access to the target presentation file only to those registered users correlated to the target presentation file's purchase permission group, would enable just to the register user to make changes to the presentation file, if the user have the right permission from the buyer.

As to claim 24, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the registered users within each purchase permission group are assigned at least one of an owners status and a buyer status, the registered users having the owner status being permitted to incorporate at least one additional registered user into their respective purchase permission group and to assign the newly incorporated registered user at least one of the owner status and buyer status (see Gabai et al., column 86, lines 1-7);

the registered users having, the owner status being further permitted to remove from their respective permission group any registered user not having the owner status (see Kouznetsov, paragraph 14).

As to claim 25, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the registered users having only the buyer status are denied permission to add or remove any other registered user into, or out of, their respective purchase permission group (see Kouznetsov, paragraph 14).

As to claim 26, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the creator of a new presentation file is automatically assigned owner status within the purchase permission group for the newly created presentation file (see Kouznetsov, page 1, paragraph 2).

As to claim 27, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the creator of the new presentation file is further permitted to remove any other registered user from its

new presentation file's corresponding purchase permission group (see Kouznetsov, page 2, paragraph 14).

As to claim 28, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the registered users having owner status within the purchase permission group of a specific presentation file are automatically incorporated in the same specific presentation file's edit permission group and execution permission group (see Kouznetsov, page 2, paragraph 14).

As to claim 29, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the registered users having owner status within the purchase permission group of a specific presentation file may further incorporate or remove other registered users into, or out of, the same specific presentation file's edit permission group and execution permission group (see Kouznetsov, page 2, paragraph 14).

As to claim 30, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the network server further divides the registered users within the user-database into various user groups, and a registered user having the owner status within the purchase permission group of a specific presentation file may further assign either of the owner status and buyer status to a selected one of the various user groups, the network server assigning all the registered users within the selected user group the same buyer status or owner status as assigned to the selected user group (see Kouznetsov, page 2, paragraph 14).

As to claim 31, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the registered user having the owner status within the purchase permission group of the specific presentation file may further remove from the purchase permission group any user group having only the buyer status (see Kouznetsov, page 2, paragraph 14, where is read “private or public access”).

As to claim 32, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein one of the registered users having the owner status within the purchase permission group of a specific presentation file is further assigned a super-owner status, the registered user having the super-owner status being permitted to remove from its respective purchase permission group any other registered user having the owner status (see Kouznetsov, page 2, paragraph 14).

As to claim 33, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the registered user having the super-owner status is further permitted to relinquish its super-owner status to any other registered user within its corresponding purchase permission group (see Kouznetsov, page 2, paragraph 14).

As to claim 34, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the registered users are granted access to the network server based on a periodic paid subscription basis, and the network server responds to one of the user-access devices submitting a purchase order for a presentation file by adding the cost of the purchased presentation file to the

cost of the next-due periodic subscription price of the specific registered user associated with the user-access device that submitted the purchase order (see Stone et al., column 41, lines 36-42).

As to claim 35, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein when one of the user-access devices submits a request for purchase of a target presentation file, the requesting user-access device additionally submits a preferred file type option, the preferred file type option including at least one of a video type and a computer executable type (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1).

As to claim 36, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the video type consists of a video recording of an execution of the target presentation file, and wherein the computer executable type is a data file of predefined data format for execution by a computing device running a pre-identified, presentation execution, computer program (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1; column 1, lines 20-25; and column 4, lines 54-56).

As to claim 37, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the network server responds to the one of the user-access devices submitting the video type as its preferred file type option by requesting that a selection of recording medium be made from among a group including at least one of a video DVD, a VCD, and a Video Cassette (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1 and column 4, lines 17-26); and

wherein the network server further responds to the one of the user-access devices submitting the computer executable type as its preferred file type option by requesting that a selection of recording medium be made among the group including at least one of a data DVD, a data CD, and a computer readable magnetic data recording medium (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1 and column 4, lines 17-26).

As to claim 38, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the network server further maintains, for at least one respective registered user within the user-database, purchase options pre-submitted by the respective registered user, the pre-submitted purchase options including at least one of a payment option, a file type option, and a recording medium option, wherein upon the submission of a purchase request by the respective registered user for a selected presentation file, the respective registered user may optionally instruct the network server to complete the purchase request using the respective user's pre-submitted purchase options (see Stone et al., figure 1a and 3i).

As to claim 39, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the payment option includes one of an added charge to a periodic subscription price for access to the network server, a charge to a pre-identified charge card, an automatic withdraw from a pre-identified bank account, and an issuance of a bill for payment to the respective registered user (see Stone et al., column 5, lines 66-67 and column 6, lines 1-9).

As to claim 40, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the recording medium option includes at least one of a video DVD, a data DVD, a VCD, a data CD, a video cassette, and a computer readable magnetic data storage medium (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1 and column 4, lines 17-26).

As to claim 41, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the preferred file type option includes at least one of a video type and a computer executable type (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1);

the video type being a video recording of an execution of the purchased presentation file, and the computer executable type being a data file of predefined format for execution by a computing device using a pre-identified, presentation execution, computer program (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1; column 1, lines 20-25; and column 4, lines 54-56).

As to claim 42, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein if the preferred file type option is the video type, then the recording medium option is selected from at least one of a video DVD, a VCD, and a Video Cassette (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1 and column 4, lines 17-26); and

if the preferred file type option is the computer executable type, then the recording medium option is selected from at least one of a data DVD, a data CD, and a magnetic recording medium (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1 and column 4, lines 17-26).

As to claim 43, Bretschneider et al. teaches a method for internet presentation creation and access (see column 2, lines 41-44 and column 2, lines 55-60) comprising:

providing a network server having a presentation creation service accessible over the internet and controlling internet access to a plurality of user-created presentation files (see abstract; figure 2; and column 2, lines 41-43);

maintaining on the network server a user-database of registered users and corresponding identification data for each of the registered users (see column 2, lines 61-67 and column 3, lines 1-6);

associating the remote internet access device with a target user within the user-database upon submission by the remote internet access device to the network server of the target user's corresponding identification data (see figure 1, characters 49, 51, and 52); and

using the remote internet access device to submit to the network server a purchase order for a target presentation file (see column 6, lines 2-14).

Bretschneider et al. does not teach assigning each of the registered users various types of access permissions for selected presentation files, the types of access permissions including edit access permission, execution access permission, and purchase permission.

Stone et al. teaches a method of using a network of computers to facilitate and control the publishing of presentations to a plurality of print media venues (see abstract), in which he teaches assigning each of the registered users various types of access permissions for selected presentation files, the types of access permissions including edit

access permission, execution access permission, and purchase permission (see column 41, lines 36-42).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Bretschneider et al., by the teaching of Stone et al., because assigning each of the registered users various types of access permissions for selected presentation files, the types of access permissions including edit access permission, execution access permission, and purchase permission, would enable the group to access and edit different presentation with the different access permission that the owner gave to the group.

Bretschneider et al. as modified still does not teach providing a remote internet access device for communicating with the network server over the internet.

Kouznetsov teaches an online presentation software using website development tools (see abstract), in which he teaches providing a remote internet access device for communicating with the network server over the internet (see figure 1 and page 1, paragraphs 6, 9, and 10).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Bretschneider et al. as modified by the teaching of Kouznetsov, because providing a remote internet access device for communicating with the network server over the internet, would enable the user to access the information of the presentation through the computer anyplace and in anytime

because with the correct password the user can access all the presentation that where stored on the network server.

Bretschneider et al. as modified still does not teach accepting the purchase order for the target presentation file only if the target, use has purchase permission for the target presentation file.

Gabai et al. teaches a method for using a toy to conduct sales over a network (see abstract), in which he teaches accepting the purchase order for the target presentation file only if the target, use has purchase permission for the target presentation file (see column 86, lines 1-7).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Bretschneider et al. by the teaching of Gabai et al., because accepting the purchase order for the target presentation file only if the target, use has purchase permission for the target presentation file, would enable the network server to retrieve and just give to the user access to the information that is associated with the user ID.

As to claim 44, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches the method further including the step of, for each presentation file for which a respective registered user has purchase permission, assigning the respective registered user one of an owner status and a buyer status, and permitting respective registered users that have owner status to assign purchase permission to other registered users (see Gabai et al., column 86, lines 1-7).

As to claim 45, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches the method further including the step of permitting respective registered users that have the owner status to remove purchase permission from other of the respective registered users that do not have owner status (see Kouznetsov, page 2, paragraph 14).

As to claim 46, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches the method further including the step of permitting respective registered users that have owner status to further assign one of the owner status and buyer status to each of the other registered users when granting the other registered users purchase permission (see Kouznetsov, page 2, paragraph 14).

As to claim 47, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches the method further including the step of not permitting respective registered users that do not have the owner status to modify the purchase permission of other registered users (see Kouznetsov, page 2, paragraph 14).

As to claim 48, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein a plurality of the respective registered users have the owner status, the method further including the step of assigning a super owner status to at least one respective registered user that has the owner status, and permitting the respective registered user that has the super-owner status to remove at least one of the owner status and purchase permission from any other of the

respective registered users that do not have the super-owner status (see Kouznetsov, page 2, paragraph 14).

As to claim 49, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches the method further including the step of permitting the respective registered user that has the super-owner status to relinquish its super-owner status to another of the respective registered users (see Kouznetsov, page 2, paragraph 14).

As to claim 50, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches the method further including the step of granting the registered users access to the network server based on a periodic paid subscription basis, and having the network server respond to the remote internet access device submitting a purchase order for the target presentation file by adding the cost of the target presentation file to the cost of the next-due periodic subscription price of the target user (see Stone et al., column 41, lines 36-42).

As to claim 51, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches the method further including a step of, when the remote internet access device submits the purchase order for the target presentation file, having the remote internet access device additionally submit a preferred file type option, the preferred file type option including at least one of a video type and a computer executable type (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1).

As to claim 52, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the video type consists of a video recording of an execution of the target presentation file, and wherein the computer executable type is a data file of predefined data format for execution by a computing device running a pre-identified, presentation execution, computer program (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1; column 1, lines 20-25; and column 4, lines 54-56).

As to claim 53, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the network server responds to the remote internet access device submitting the video type as its preferred file type option by requesting that a selection of recording medium be made from among a group including at least one of a video DVD, a VCD, and a Video Cassette (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1 and column 4, lines 17-26); and

wherein the network server further responds to the remote internet access devices submitting the computer executable type as its preferred file type option by requesting that a selection of recording medium be made among the group including at least one of a data DVD, a data CD, and a magnetic recording medium (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1 and column 4, lines 17-26).

As to claim 54, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches the method further including a step of maintaining on the network server, for at least one respective registered user within the user database, purchase options pre-submitted by the respective registered user, the pre-submitted purchase options including at least one of a payment

option, a file type option, and recording medium option (see Stone et al., figure 1a and 3i);

wherein if the respective user is the target user, along with the purchase order, the remote internet access device may optionally instruct the network server to complete the purchase order using the respective user's pre-submitted purchase options (see Stone et al., figure 1a and 3i).

As to claim 55, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the payment option includes one of an added charge to a periodic subscription price for access to the network server, a charge to a pre-identified charge card, an automatic withdraw from a pre-identified bank account, and an issuance of a bill for payment to the respective registered user (see Stone et al., column 5, lines 66-67 and column 6, lines 1-9).

As to claim 56, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the recording medium option includes at least one of a video DVD, a data DVD, a VCD, a data CD, a video cassette, and a computer readable magnetic data storage medium (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1 and column 4, lines 17-26).

As to claim 57, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein the preferred file type option includes at least one of a video type and a computer executable type (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1);

the video type being a video recording of an execution of the purchased presentation file, and the computer executable type being a data file of predefined format for execution by a computing device using a pre-identified, presentation execution, computer program (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1; column 1, lines 20-25; and column 4, lines 54-56).

As to claim 58, Bretschneider et al. as modified teaches wherein if the preferred file type option is the video type, then the recording medium option is selected from at least one of a video DVD, a VCD, and a Video Cassette (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1 and column 4, lines 17-26); and

if the preferred file type option is the computer executable type, then the recording medium option is selected from at least one of a data DVD, a data CD, and a magnetic recording medium (see Bretschneider et al., figure 1 and column 4, lines 17-26).

Response to Arguments

In view of applicant's argument new ground(s) of rejection is presented in this office action.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Belix M. Ortiz whose telephone number is 571-272-4081. The examiner can normally be reached on moday-friday 9am-5pm.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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bmo

January 17, 2006



CHARLES RONES
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER